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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
2	x
3	NOEL REYES MATA, :
4	Petitioner : No. 14-185
5	v. :
6	LORETTA E. LYNCH, :
7	ATTORNEY GENERAL. :
8	x
9	Washington, D.C.
10	Wednesday, April 29, 2015
11	
12	The above-entitled matter came on for oral
13	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States
14	at 11:20 a.m.
15	APPEARANCES:
16	MARK C. FLEMING, ESQ., Boston, Mass.; on behalf of
17	Petitioner.
18	ANTHONY A. YANG, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor
19	General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on
20	behalf of Respondent in support of reversal and
21	remand.
22	WILLIAM R. PETERSON, ESQ., Houston, Tex.; for
23	Court-appointed amicus curiae, supporting the
24	judgment below.

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (11:20 a.m.)3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument 4 next in Case 14-185, Mata v. Lynch. 5 Mr. Fleming. 6 ORAL ARGUMENT OF MARK C. FLEMING 7 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 8 MR. FLEMING: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it 9 please the Court: The Court has been offered two ways to 10 approach this case, a short way and a long way. We 11 12 believe we prevail under both and I will address both, 13 but I would start with the short way, which we think is 14 the right way. This is a case about appellate 15 jurisdiction --16 JUSTICE KENNEDY: You know the way to our 17 hearts. 18 (Laughter.) 19 MR. FLEMING: I try to please, Justice 20 Kennedy. This is a case about appellate jurisdiction 21 22 and specifically whether Congress has given the courts 23 of appeals jurisdiction to review the denial of a motion

to reopen that would be timely through the application

of equitable tolling. And that question is answered by

24

25

- 1 Section 1252 of the INA, which creates jurisdiction over
- 2 denials of motion to reopen as the Court confirmed in
- 3 Kucana and it makes no distinction based on the grounds
- 4 of the denial of the motion to reopen.
- 5 In this case the board denied Mr. Mata's
- 6 motion as untimely, it ruled that equitable tolling was
- 7 generally available, but that Mr. Mata was not entitled
- 8 to it because it erroneously believed that his
- 9 misdemeanor assault conviction qualified as a crime
- 10 involving moral turpitude. That legal error was
- 11 reviewable. It would have been reviewed in any other
- 12 circuit. It should have been reviewed here and the
- 13 government agrees, and Mr. Peterson as amicus, does not
- 14 mount any argument that that denial somehow does not
- 15 fall within the jurisdictional grant of Section 1252.
- 16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Can you explain why -- on
- 17 the surface, he beats up his girlfriend. But why that
- 18 is not a crime involving moral turpitude? Because I had
- 19 thought that the -- the rest of this is academic if the
- 20 bottom line is he's committed a crime of moral
- 21 turpitude?
- 22 MR. FLEMING: Justice Ginsburg, first of
- 23 all, that -- that is a question that the First Circuit
- 24 did not reach and we submit should have reached. But to
- answer the question, the BIA has a very developed

- 1 jurisprudence regarding when assault crimes qualify as
- 2 crimes involving moral turpitude and it involves
- 3 consideration of a number of factors.
- 4 It involves not only the level of injury
- 5 that was either intended or caused, but also the level
- 6 of intent. And as the level of intent that is
- 7 chargeable under the offense decreases from
- 8 intentionality to, say, recklessness, then the level of
- 9 bodily injury that is required has to concomitantly
- 10 increase in order for it to constitute moral turpitude.
- In Texas, the simple assault statute that
- 12 Mr. Mata pled guilty under is not an aggravated assault
- 13 statute. It can be charged based only on bodily injury
- 14 and that is defined in a purposely broad way, as the
- 15 Texas court of appeals has stated, to include even
- 16 injury caused by relatively minor physical contact.
- 17 So simple assault that can be charged under
- 18 that provision is not turpitudeness and that's what the
- 19 Board should have ruled and that was the argument that
- 20 was presented to the Fifth Circuit, but the Fifth
- 21 Circuit determined that it did not have jurisdiction to
- 22 decide. That is the issue we've asked this Court to
- 23 review. Of course, it does not need to go into the
- turpitudeness or not quality of the offense under
- 25 Section 2201(a)(1) of the Texas Penal Code.

- 1 Because this is a jurisdictional question,
- 2 there is no need to go further to the issues that Mr.
- 3 Peterson is raising regarding whether there is equitable
- 4 tolling as a matter of merits under the INA. We don't
- 5 think it's necessary. We think the Fifth Circuit can
- 6 address that if appropriate, if it chooses to on remand.
- 7 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What if --
- 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, wait --
- 9 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Wouldn't the Fifth
- 10 Circuit need to be -- I mean, the Fifth Circuit view was
- 11 no equitable tolling, period. The statute says 90 days.
- 12 It has a couple of exceptions and that's it. So if we
- 13 simply say you have jurisdiction, the -- the answer
- 14 would likely be fine, you told us we have jurisdiction.
- 15 We think this limitation period has no give, end of
- 16 case.
- 17 MR. FLEMING: Justice Ginsburg, we don't
- 18 think that's what the Fifth Circuit did in this case or
- 19 in any other. In this case, the Court specifically
- 20 disavowed any ruling on the merits of the equitable
- 21 tolling claim. It simply dismissed the petition for
- 22 lack of jurisdiction. Notably, the BIA in 2012 in a
- 23 case called Chavez-Guzman, which we cite in our reply,
- 24 recognized that the Fifth Circuit has not addressed in a
- 25 published decision whether the motion time limitations

- 1 may be equitably tolled in cases claiming
- 2 ineffectiveness of counsel.
- 3 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why did -- why did the
- 4 Fifth Circuit treat this, therefore, as a -- as it
- 5 requested review the sua sponte extension granted below?
- 6 MR. FLEMING: It's --
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why -- why would it have
- 8 done that if it -- if it thought that, in fact, there
- 9 was some argument about whether -- whether they could
- 10 appeal the denial of extension in law as opposed to in
- 11 the sua sponte discretion of the agency?
- 12 MR. FLEMING: It's -- there are two stages
- 13 to the answer, Justice Scalia. And it's regrettable
- 14 that the decisions that issue from the Fifth Circuit do
- 15 not -- they have conclusory statements in them and not a
- 16 lot of reasoning.
- 17 First of all, you have the unpublished
- 18 decisions which say that the circuit will construe a
- 19 request for equitable tolling as a request for sua
- 20 sponte reopening.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Why? Why would one do
- 22 that?
- 23 MR. FLEMING: So my best reading of them --
- 24 and again, the reasoning is sparse. They say that in
- 25 their view, equitable tolling is not a basis for filing

- 1 a motion after 90 days. Now, because they have not --
- 2 JUSTICE SCALIA: Which means there --
- 3 there's no equitable tolling.
- 4 MR. FLEMING: I -- I -- now, that's not
- 5 something that they've ever adopted in a published
- 6 decision. I think one reading of that -- and this is
- 7 the reading the government, I think, endorses or at the
- 8 very least there's a dispute about it -- is that the
- 9 Fifth Circuit was saying the statue and the regulations
- 10 on their terms do not use the words "equitable tolling."
- 11 That, of course, does not resolve the fundamental
- 12 question whether as a matter of statutory
- 13 interpretation --
- 14 JUSTICE SCALIA: Sure.
- 15 MR. FLEMING: -- or as a matter of
- 16 administrative authority equitable tolling can be
- 17 applied.
- 18 But I -- I want to be clear, we -- we do not
- 19 fear this question at all. And if the Court wishes to
- 20 reach the merits issues that Mr. Peterson has put before
- 21 the Court, we are happy to fight on that ground. We
- 22 simply want it to be plain that we didn't present the --
- 23 the jurisdictional question as including a merits
- 24 question. If the Court thinks it needs to be decided,
- 25 then the Court has the briefing and I'm prepared to talk

- 1 about it.
- 2 JUSTICE SCALIA: Do you acknowledge that
- 3 if -- if you view this as the Fifth Circuit viewed it,
- 4 as a request to review the sua sponte extension granted
- 5 by the agency, that the Fifth Circuit would have had no
- 6 jurisdiction over that?
- 7 MR. FLEMING: We do not, Justice Scalia.
- 8 And I just want to be clear the context in which I
- 9 answer that question. That requires a lot of steps
- 10 before the Court even gets to that. First of all, it
- 11 not only requires getting to the merits issues, it
- 12 requires rejecting our primary -- our contention on the
- 13 merits, which is that as a matter of statutory
- 14 interpretation, this is tollable. It requires rejecting
- 15 the government's position that at the very least, the
- 16 statute does not prohibit the board from implementing
- 17 the 90-day time limit by using equitable tolling. And
- 18 if you get to that point such that you're in a
- 19 through-the-looking-glass world where the board was, in
- 20 fact, not doing what it thought it was doing, namely,
- 21 exercising authority under the statute, but instead,
- 22 exercising regulatory sua sponte authority, then you get
- 23 to the question, are there judicially manageable
- 24 standards to review what the board, in fact, did in this
- 25 case?

- 1 And there clearly are. They have -- they're
- 2 being reviewed in every other circuit when there is a
- 3 request for equitable tolling based on ineffective
- 4 assistance of counsel. The equitable tolling standards
- 5 are well settled under this Court's decision in Pace v.
- 6 DiGuglielmo. The ineffective assistance standards are
- 7 well settled by the board's own Lozada decision.
- Now, it may well be that there are other
- 9 situations where the board simply says request denied
- 10 and that may be a situation where jurisdiction would be
- 11 in doubt. But if you are talking about a case like this
- one where the board writes an opinion that says, here
- 13 are the standards we are applying and we believe that
- 14 the Petitioner is ineligible for equitable tolling
- 15 because his conviction is for a crime involving moral
- 16 turpitude, that is a legal question that is reviewable,
- 17 regardless of how you caption the authority under which
- 18 the board is acting.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Now, I've -- I've
- 20 forgotten, but is there a circuit split on that third --
- 21 on the sua sponte review?
- 22 MR. FLEMING: There is no circuit split as
- 23 such because every other circuit believes, as we think
- 24 is correct, that this kind of decision is reviewable as
- 25 a matter of statutory authority. And that's what the

- 1 board is doing. That's what the board itself thinks
- 2 it's doing. So every other circuit to have decided the
- 3 issue does say it has jurisdiction to review this kind
- 4 of decision. They don't call it sua sponte.
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How do we make it clear
- 6 to the Fifth Circuit? We say Fifth Circuit, you have
- 7 jurisdiction. They say fine. We said before and we say
- 8 again that this statute is not susceptible to equitable
- 9 tolling and then we're right back where we are.
- 10 MR. FLEMING: If that is, in fact, what the
- 11 Fifth Circuit does, then it may well be, because then
- 12 there would be a clear circuit split on the merits
- 13 question of the availability of equitable tolling. I
- 14 would hold out hope that the Fifth Circuit would not
- 15 create that circuit split; that when disabused of the
- 16 belief that it lacks jurisdiction, it would then engage
- in the analysis that we and the government believe it
- 18 should engage in and find that like every other circuit
- 19 to have addressed the issue, there is, in fact,
- 20 equitable tolling available and would address Mr. Mata's
- 21 request for it on the merits.
- 22 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, it knew at the time
- 23 it rendered its decision that the other circuits were
- 24 taking a different position on whether the 90-day period
- 25 was susceptible to extension.

- 1 MR. FLEMING: It did, Your Honor. The panel
- 2 felt -- felt itself bound by prior precedent on the
- 3 jurisdictional question. This is why I don't think
- 4 fundamentally that it reached a decision in this case or
- 5 in any published opinion on the merits of that.
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm not sure -- did the
- 7 First Circuit say it has no jurisdiction to review
- 8 the -- the statutory question?
- 9 MR. FLEMING: The --
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: I thought all it did was,
- 11 since there is no tolling under the statute, we're going
- 12 to interpret this as a sua sponte thing, and the only
- 13 question before them is whether that sua sponte thing
- 14 conferred jurisdiction or not. Isn't that what
- 15 happened?
- 16 MR. FLEMING: It -- I -- I don't think so,
- 17 Justice Scalia.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Okay.
- 19 MR. FLEMING: I think if that had happened,
- 20 if that was really what the Fifth Circuit meant to do,
- 21 then it should have assumed jurisdiction over our
- 22 request for statutory tolling. It should have denied
- 23 the petition to that extent, and then it could have
- 24 dismissed the request for sua sponte reopening. But it
- 25 didn't do that. It dismissed the entire thing for lack

- of jurisdiction, which is why we think there is no
- 2 merits ruling here that the Court needs to reach.
- 3 Again, however, I say that if the Court
- 4 wishes to reach it, we believe the answer is clear and
- 5 correct under this Court's precedence that the 90-day
- 6 time limit is a statute of limitations, and that it
- 7 should be -- there is no reason to think that the
- 8 presumption of tolling either doesn't apply or has been
- 9 rebutted.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Where -- where is
- 11 Mr. Mata at this point?
- 12 MR. FLEMING: He's -- he's at home with his
- 13 family. His -- his order has been --
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you don't mind if
- 15 this goes back to the Fifth Circuit.
- 16 MR. FLEMING: This should go back to the
- 17 Fifth Circuit, and the question is simply that Mr.
- 18 Peterson has raised is, what does it go back with? Does
- 19 it go back solely with directions that the court has
- 20 jurisdiction and everything should be addressed by
- 21 the -- the Fifth Circuit in the first instance, or does
- 22 it go back with a decision that, in addition to there
- 23 being jurisdiction, there is also equitable tolling, and
- 24 then the Fifth Circuit can address the question on the
- 25 merits.

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel. 2 MR. FLEMING: With the Court's permission, 3 I'll reserve the balance of my time. Thank you. 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Yanq. 5 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ANTHONY A. YANG 6 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT 7 IN SUPPORT OF REVERSAL AND REMAND 8 MR. YANG: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it 9 please the Court: 10 The court of appeals here rested its decision on a basic and fundamental error of 11 12 administrative law. Rather than review the board's 13 decision on its own terms, the court of appeals 14 recharacterized the question before it into a different 15 question over which it lacked jurisdiction. That course is inconsistent with the Chenery rule, which, since even 16 17 before the APA, required that judicial review of agency 18 action be based on the rationale adopted by the agency. 19 JUSTICE SCALIA: But the way you put it 20 causes me to believe that you agreed that the Fifth Circuit would have had no jurisdiction. 21 22 MR. YANG: We --23 JUSTICE SCALIA: If indeed it was the sua 24 sponte action that they were reviewing.

That's right. We disagree with

MR. YANG:

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- 1 Petitioner on this point --
- 2 JUSTICE SCALIA: On that point.
- 3 MR. YANG: But we don't think it affects the
- 4 disposition here. Also I would note that every single
- 5 court of appeals with jurisdiction over immigration
- 6 cases agrees with our position. There is no circuit
- 7 split because it's unanimous in our favor.
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: And Mr. Yang, could you
- 9 point me to the place in the board's decision that you
- 10 think makes clear what the board was doing? Because as
- Il looked at the board's decision, honestly, I found it a
- 12 little bit difficult to tell whether the board was
- denying it on statutory grounds or on sua sponte
- 14 grounds.
- MR. YANG: I agree with you that the board's
- 16 decision could be a little bit more clear. Some
- 17 background is helpful.
- This is a question of equitable tolling for
- 19 ineffective assistance of counsel. That's the claim.
- 20 And so that claim embodies at least four requirements.
- 21 One, you have to have normal equitable tolling
- 22 satisfied.
- 23 You have to also show ineffective
- 24 assistance, and that has subparts, including prejudice
- 25 from the ineffective assistance, and you have to show

- 1 that you've met the requirements of the Lozada decision,
- 2 which has certain procedural showings that have to be
- 3 made.
- 4 Now, in order to get to equitable tolling,
- 5 you therefore have to show prejudice. And if you look
- 6 at Petition Appendix 7, after talking about Lozada in
- 7 the first full paragraph, in the second paragraph, they
- 8 say, you know, in Lozada, although the resulting
- 9 summary -- there was a summary dismissal of appeal, did
- 10 not amount to a deprivation of due process and was not
- 11 prejudicial.
- 12 And then with respect to prejudice, they
- 13 explain on two bases, the decision here, or the alleged
- 14 ineffective assistance was not prejudicial, one, because
- 15 it was not a crime of -- there was a crime of moral
- 16 turpitude which precluded relief; and, two, the alien
- 17 failed to submit at the motion to reopen stage, evidence
- 18 showing that there was exceptional and extremely unusual
- 19 hardship.
- 20 All of that goes to prejudice, which goes to
- 21 the tolling question. And the predicate, of course, was
- 22 the statement earlier that the time for filing a motion
- 23 to reopen may be tolled in cases of ineffective
- 24 assistance of counsel, but then they were just focusing
- 25 on the second.

- 1 So the way that we read the board, which I
- 2 think is the way the board has decided these cases
- 3 generally is that the questions of ineffective
- 4 assistance and equitable tolling here are kind of mixed.
- 5 And the board's decision addressed the -- the prejudice
- 6 prong of that -- those requirements.
- 7 JUSTICE BREYER: I somehow have the
- 8 impression, I don't know, the AG is going to have some
- 9 kind of rulemaking relevant to this.
- 10 MR. YANG: There is pending rulemaking, as
- 11 we noted in our brief. There is a notice of proposed
- 12 rulemaking that the Department has submitted to OMD that
- is expected to, you know, hopefully go forward.
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: Rulemaking has to do with
- 15 the existence or nonexistence of equitable tolling under
- 16 this provision?
- 17 MR. YANG: The rulemaking, of course, is not
- 18 public, but what I can tell you --
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.
- 20 MR. YANG: -- is that the -- in the Compean
- 21 decision, the Attorney General addressed generally
- 22 questions of ineffective assistance of counsel. One of
- 23 the components of that was equitable tolling of the
- 24 deadline for ineffective assistance. It would be
- 25 logical to assume that because the -- that Compean

- 1 ruling was vacated in favor of the rulemaking, the
- 2 rulemaking scope could be similar to the Attorney
- 3 General's decision.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: So on that assumption, that
- 5 would, as I understand it, give the Fifth Circuit
- 6 something new to think about in -- in addressing this
- 7 question; is that right?
- 8 MR. YANG: It certainly would, and it would
- 9 also have the benefit, on remand, of the government's
- 10 clear view that there is equitable tolling here,
- 11 although not applicable to this alien, but just
- 12 generally equitable tolling is available as all the
- 13 courts of appeals have decided. And as we note in our
- 14 brief, we don't think the Fifth Circuit is precluded
- 15 even at the panel level from reaching that decision.
- 16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Would the -- would the
- 17 Fifth Circuit, with this rulemaking, you can't tell us
- 18 what it is at this stage, this early stage, would it be
- 19 available, will they have a rule should we remand this
- 20 case to the Fifth Circuit?
- 21 MR. YANG: I think it's unlikely there's
- 22 going to be a final rule by the time this Court's
- 23 decision is issued. The unified agenda projects a
- 24 notice of proposed rulemaking being issued late this
- 25 year. And then the notice and comment period would have

- 1 to elapse, and we'd have to get to a final rule. So I
- 2 don't think by the time June rolls around, we'll get the
- 3 final rule.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: I'm -- I'm sorry, but there
- 5 would be an NPR when? Late this calendar year?
- 6 MR. YANG: Late this calendar year. That's
- 7 what the unified agenda projects.
- 8 So -- but again, I don't think sending this
- 9 case back on the very basic point that the Fifth Circuit
- 10 can't sidestep its obligation to review a motion to
- 11 reopen by characterizing it as something that it's not,
- 12 would wipe the slate clean. The Fifth Circuit in its
- 13 first -- in an earlier unpublished decision, in fact,
- 14 found that there was equitable tolling and reversed the
- 15 board to apply equitable tolling. Only later did it
- 16 change course without any reasoning and assert, again
- 17 with zero reasoning, that there was not equitable
- 18 tolling, and then adopted this construal rule.
- 19 But the construal rule itself is just
- 20 fundamentally into the teeth of the Chenery doctrine.
- 21 And had the court of appeals recognized that what it had
- 22 to review was the denial of the alien's motion to
- 23 reopen, it would have had jurisdiction. And it doesn't
- 24 matter, you know, amicus has tried to -- I think
- 25 artfully tried to recharacterize this jurisdictional

- 1 question into a question of the merits, but the answer
- 2 to the merits doesn't affect the jurisdiction.
- 3 If you were to assume, as the amicus has
- 4 argued, that there is no equitable tolling in this
- 5 context because the statute precludes it, that would not
- 6 be a jurisdictional problem. What it would mean is that
- 7 the court of appeals would simply affirm the board on
- 8 the merits; that is affirm the board's denial of a
- 9 motion to reopen, because there can be no equitable
- 10 tolling.
- 11 Again, we come back to the -- this case is a
- 12 very simple case. It's an appropriate case to end the
- 13 term on; it's quick, it's easy. The court of appeals
- 14 should have simply done what courts of appeals do all
- 15 the time when they're conducting agency review, a review
- of agency action; that is, review the action before it
- 17 and not recharacterize it into something that it's not.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, to be fair to
- 19 the Fifth Circuit, I mean, I can't put myself in their
- 20 mind, but I think they may well have been trying to give
- 21 Mr. Mata the benefit of the doubt or give him every
- 22 chance. I mean, they say it's equitable tolling but,
- 23 you know, you're not going to get equitable tolling, so
- 24 that's no relief. And since you can't get it, maybe
- 25 you're trying to get something else. And so we'll look

- 1 at whether you get something else, and then too bad, it
- 2 turns out you don't get that either.
- 3 MR. YANG: Well, I won't speculate what
- 4 to -- what the court of appeals' motivations might have
- 5 been for its ruling, but the ruling itself is again just
- 6 fundamentally into the teeth of Chenery. It's true that
- 7 when the courts are addressing a pleading that's filed
- 8 before the court, itself, the court can say, well, I'm
- 9 going to read this generously. They do this in certain
- 10 contexts.
- But when you're conducting review of agency
- 12 action, the rule that has always existed in the modern
- 13 APA era has been you look to what the agency has done.
- 14 And when you look to what the agency has done here, it
- 15 addressed and rejected the alien's motion to reopen.
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Just to try to be a little
- 17 bit generous to the Fifth Circuit, again, I mean, I
- 18 started off by saying, I found it a little bit hard to
- 19 tell what the agency was doing. And you presented a
- 20 very good explanation, but it's an explanation that
- 21 actually requires some background knowledge, and I'm not
- 22 sure that they would have gotten that from just looking
- 23 at the face of the thing.
- 24 MR. YANG: And I don't mean to -- to fault
- 25 the Fifth Circuit.

- 1 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, I mean, you can't
- 2 really -- Chenery can't really operate very well if you
- 3 can't figure it out.
- 4 MR. YANG: Well, that's true. But the --
- 5 that is true, but the answer then is always to remand.
- 6 If you can't discern what the -- the course of the
- 7 agency's decision is, the other established rule is you
- 8 remand. And, you know, the -- this is not an unfamiliar
- 9 question to the courts. Generally, if you can discern,
- 10 even if it's in a cryptic way, what -- what the -- the
- 11 alien's -- excuse me -- the agency's path in an agency
- 12 decision, you review that. If you --
- 13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is it true that the --
- 14 the -- the agency, the BIA, has, a number of times,
- 15 recognized the existence of equitable tolling of this
- 16 90-day period, but has never done so in a
- 17 precedential opinion?
- 18 MR. YANG: That -- that is correct. That is
- 19 correct. It -- there is no precedential opinion. There
- 20 was, of course, the Attorney General's opinion in
- 21 Compean, which addressed both the standards for
- 22 ineffective assistance claims, as well as the
- 23 application of equitable tolling for cases involving
- 24 ineffective assistance. So the AG made that ruling, and
- 25 it's a way that's consistent with, I think, the -- what

- 1 we've articulated in the brief. That was vacated in
- 2 lieu of what -- what we will now have, which is a
- 3 rulemaking process to address the questions. So there
- 4 is no precedent, although the Attorney General has
- 5 briefly spoken on the issue.
- If there's no further questions, I'm going
- 7 to --
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 9 MR. YANG: Thank you.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Peterson.
- 11 ORAL ARGUMENT OF WILLIAM R. PETERSON
- 12 ON BEHALF OF THE COURT-APPOINTED AMICUS CURIAE,
- 13 SUPPORTING THE JUDGMENT BELOW
- MR. PETERSON: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 15 please the Court:
- We agree with the government that orders
- denying statutory motions to reopen are reviewable in
- 18 the courts of appeals, and we agree with the government
- 19 that orders of the board denying invitations for the
- 20 board to reopen sua sponte are not reviewable in the
- 21 courts of appeals because they're committed to agency
- 22 discretion by law.
- 23 Where we part ways with the government is on
- 24 how you distinguish between the two of them. And we
- 25 offer what we think is the easiest test, which is the

- 1 timeliness. If an alien asks the board to reopen within
- 2 the statutory deadline, within the 90 days, he has a
- 3 right to reopening that is reviewable under Kucana if
- 4 the board denies it.
- 5 On the other hand, if the alien requests
- 6 reopening after the expiration of the 90-day statutory
- 7 period, the board is not obligated to grant reopening in
- 8 those circumstances. The board could grant reopening
- 9 only through its exercise of sua sponte authority, and
- 10 as a result, that decision is wholly in the board's
- 11 discretion.
- Now, the government turns to Chenery to
- 13 suggest a rule that courts must always characterize
- 14 agency decisions in precisely the way the agencies did.
- 15 This Court, we think, rejected that argument in
- 16 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers where it explained
- 17 that Chenery has nothing whatever to do with whether
- 18 agency action is reviewable. So we see Brotherhood as a
- 19 remarkably analogous case. There the request being made
- 20 of the commission was to reconsider a previous decision,
- 21 and the court distinguished between two types of ways
- that a party could ask the commission to change one of
- 23 its earlier decisions.
- It could file a motion for reconsideration,
- 25 simply suggesting that the law was wrong, the earlier

- 1 decision was simply incorrect on the same record. The
- 2 court held that that is not reviewable. Or the party
- 3 could file a motion to reopen with new evidence
- 4 attached, which would be reviewable. And what the court
- 5 said was that in determining whether the court of
- 6 appeals had jurisdiction over the petition for review,
- 7 it didn't need to focus on how the agency characterized
- 8 its order. It could focus on whether that order was
- 9 reviewable.
- 10 So in this case, Petitioner acknowledges
- 11 that if equitable tolling is unavailable, his motion to
- 12 reopen was untimely. If he filed 115 days, his only
- 13 argument in favor of timeliness is equitable tolling.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I'm -- I'm a
- 15 little concerned because we do have to, on some levels,
- 16 address the question of whether a sua -- sua sponte
- 17 decision not to -- not to reopen is -- is reviewable.
- 18 I -- I think as a general matter, one could say that
- 19 given the vast discretion that the BIA gets in denying,
- 20 that one should basically defer to their decisions in
- 21 sua sponte reopenings. But occasionally, they do it not
- 22 as an exercise of discretion, but as an erroneous
- 23 interpretation of law. And there's plenty of standards
- 24 to correcting that. And so even for me, in sua sponte
- 25 openings -- and I do understand I'm probably on a losing

- 1 slope -- and I think that's what the -- the board is
- 2 basically saying. It's a matter of -- of deciding
- 3 whether there was ineffective assistance of counsel, and
- 4 we have a right and this is the standard we're going to
- 5 set. Lozada sets the standard that we're going to look
- 6 at, and for that reason, there is equitable tolling.
- 7 That's basically all they're saying, in my judgment.
- 8 MR. PETERSON: Your Honor, we disagree that
- 9 Lozada sets the standard for ineffective assistance of
- 10 counsel. We believe that Lozada sets the standard for
- 11 how an ineffective assistance of counsel claim must be
- 12 raised.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're right. How it --
- 14 but here, they basically said it -- you didn't have due
- 15 diligence, I believe, and so you failed the
- 16 prerequisites.
- 17 MR. PETERSON: Your Honor, we would disagree
- 18 that in this case, the board actually construed
- 19 Petitioner as asking for equitable tolling. And there's
- 20 a reason for that, which is that Petitioner did not ask
- 21 for equitable tolling before the Board of Immigration
- 22 Appeals. His initial motion to reopen does not
- 23 acknowledge its untimeliness. It says nothing about
- 24 untimeliness at all. He mentions, in his reply in
- 25 support of the motion to reopen, that it is not

- 1 untimely if there are exceptional circumstances. You
- 2 will not find the phrase "equitable tolling" in any of
- 3 the papers the Petitioner filed with the Board of
- 4 Immigration --
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, who was he --
- 6 MR. PETERSON: -- Appeals.
- 7 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- represented by at that
- 8 stage? I mean, is -- this is a case involving
- 9 ineffective assistance of counsel when he brought the --
- 10 at -- at what stage was there competent counsel?
- 11 MR. PETERSON: Justice Ginsburg, my
- 12 understanding is the Petitioner's current theory is that
- 13 he was represented by competent counsel when he retained
- 14 new counsel after the board's initial denial of his
- 15 appeal. That was October 10th, 19 days after the
- 16 board's decision. You'll see --
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: What we have here is a
- 18 question that we agreed to review. The question is
- 19 whether the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals erred in this
- 20 case in holding it has no jurisdiction to review
- 21 Petitioner's request that the board equitably tolled the
- 22 90-day deadline on his motion to reopen as a result of
- 23 ineffective assistance of counsel. We granted review on
- 24 that.
- 25 As far as what the Fifth Circuit said, among

- 1 other things it says, it lacks jurisdiction to review
- 2 the BIA's denial of Mata's untimely motion to reopen,
- 3 and so it need not address the merits. Now, it said
- 4 other things, too, which tend to support you as going on
- 5 this other ground, but it did say that. And you read,
- 6 at least somewhat possibly, you could say he did ask the
- 7 board to equitably toll his motion. And the board said,
- 8 no, we won't equitably do that because it's not going to
- 9 make any difference, basically. You weren't really
- 10 prejudiced.
- Okay. Given all that, why should we decide
- 12 a different question? Why don't we decide the question
- 13 that we said we would decide? And if we're going to
- 14 decide the question we said we'd decide, I would think
- 15 the answer is pretty clear. They did have jurisdiction
- 16 to review it. They can review it and say the board was
- 17 right because they have a lot of discretion here,
- 18 et cetera, or for whatever reason, because there is no
- 19 equitable tolling, whatever they want to say. I
- 20 wouldn't guess that.
- 21 But I've never heard of any precedent that
- 22 would -- I can't think of one that would suggest that
- 23 when an agency does something like this, requests
- 24 equitably to toll, denied, appeal, that a court of
- 25 appeals wouldn't consider whether they're right or

- 1 wrong. I mean, what -- if we get to that
- 2 question, is there any case? No, because I thought
- 3 normally, courts of appeals do review that kind of
- 4 question. You may have a weak argument, but then
- 5 they'll review it. They'll say no.
- 6 MR. PETERSON: Justice Breyer, as we
- 7 understand what the Fifth Circuit did here, the Fifth
- 8 Circuit has already established in its jurisprudence
- 9 that equitable tolling is unavailable for statutory
- 10 motions.
- I know Petitioner now takes a different
- 12 view. I point you to Petitioner's arguments before the
- 13 court of appeals in his reply brief on page 8 where he
- 14 asked the court of appeals to reexamine its holding in
- 15 Ramos-Bonilla that motions to reopen are not subject to
- 16 equitable tolling. So at least before the court of
- 17 appeals, Petitioner saw the Fifth Circuit's
- 18 jurisprudence the same way that we did.
- Now, because, in the Fifth Circuit,
- 20 equitable tolling of the 90-day deadline is unavailable,
- 21 the Board of Immigration Appeals could have granted
- 22 relief only by exercising its sua sponte authority to
- 23 reopen. That is the only basis on which the Board of
- 24 Immigration Appeals could have reopened in this case.
- 25 Therefore, the Board of Immigration Appeals' decision

- 1 whether or not to reopen is a decision that is committed
- 2 to agency discretion by law.
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but normally
- 4 it's a -- a circuit precedent establishing a particular
- 5 rule on the merits doesn't operate as a bar to
- 6 jurisdiction. I mean -- I mean, they may give you a
- 7 very short order citing the decision that controls the
- 8 precedent in the particular case, but they certainly
- 9 have jurisdiction in reviewing.
- 10 For example, I mean, let's suppose you've
- 11 got an argument that you want to overturn the precedent.
- 12 They would have had jurisdiction to do that.
- 13 MR. PETERSON: Mr. Chief Justice, we think
- 14 the difference here is that the deadline isn't simply a
- 15 question of whether the board was right or wrong in
- 16 denying the statutory motion. We see the timeliness as
- 17 the key distinction between whether the board's
- 18 discretion was unfettered on reopening or fettered on
- 19 reopening. And so the first question as we see it --
- 20 that is how we distinguish orders denying statutory
- 21 motions to reopen from orders denying motions to reopen
- 22 sua sponte.
- 23 And so the first question we would say that
- 24 a court of appeals would need to address is whether the
- alien's motion to reopen before the Board of Immigration

- 1 Appeals was timely.
- 2 If that motion was untimely, then it rested
- 3 solely in the board's discretion whether to grant or
- 4 deny reopening. And for that reason, under Heckler v.
- 5 Chaney, under Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the
- 6 Fifth Circuit properly dismissed for lack of
- 7 jurisdiction.
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you deny that the
- 9 plaintiff here -- that Petitioner thought that he was
- 10 asking for equitable tolling? Because I guess -- I
- 11 guess this is very similar to the Chief Justice's
- 12 question, but it seems to me if somebody comes in and he
- 13 says, I'm entitled to equitable tolling, and the court
- 14 thinks, no, you're not, equitable tolling is
- 15 unavailable. Then what the court should do is something
- 16 like this. It should first say, sorry, equitable
- 17 tolling is not available.
- Now, is there a different way we can
- 19 construe your petition? Oh, maybe there is. We can
- 20 construe it as a sua sponte decision. Now in the end
- 21 that's going to lead you to the same results because we
- 22 don't have jurisdiction over that, but that that's the
- 23 proper order of things. You know, first we'll say, oop,
- 24 sorry you lose equitable tolling is unavailable, and
- 25 then we'll do whatever construing we can do to see if

- 1 there are any alternative avenues, and then we decide
- 2 there are not.
- 3 MR. PETERSON: Well, Justice Kagan we
- 4 believe that's what the Fifth Circuit did, albeit
- 5 implicitly. I point to page 3 of the Petition Appendix:
- 6 We lacked jurisdiction to review the BIA's denial of
- 7 Mata's untimely motion to reopen.
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: No, but there's a -- there
- 9 is something, and this is what the Chief Justice was
- 10 saying, too. There is something that the court does
- 11 have jurisdiction over and it's the question of whether
- 12 equitable tolling was available. That's a merits
- 13 question, I have jurisdiction over whether equitable
- 14 tolling is available. I say it's not or I say it is;
- 15 doesn't matter, I have jurisdiction over that question
- 16 either way.
- 17 MR. PETERSON: The court of appeals
- 18 certainly always has jurisdiction to determine whether
- 19 it has jurisdiction. So on the way to a jurisdictional
- 20 ruling --
- 21 JUSTICE KAGAN: It's not determining whether
- 22 it has jurisdiction. That -- whether equitable tolling
- 23 is available or is unavailable is -- is not itself a
- 24 jurisdictional question. That's a merits question.
- 25 And then when you decide that it's

- 1 unavailable you can say, okay, is there another way to
- 2 construe the thing, and that ends -- that lands you in a
- 3 jurisdictional question as to whether you have
- 4 jurisdiction over sua sponte decisions.
- 5 MR. PETERSON: Justice Kagan, as we've tried
- 6 to suggest it, the timeliness is related to the
- 7 jurisdiction, because the timeliness of the motion to
- 8 reopen tells you whether the board's order denying
- 9 reopening is an order that was solely in the board's
- 10 discretion or not.
- 11 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But it's really -- you're
- 12 taking a merits first. You decide the merits and then
- 13 we say, then there's no jurisdiction. This is -- this
- 14 is what -- whatever the rule is -- as you recognize, is
- 15 a claim-processing rule. You -- that rule needs to be
- 16 interpreted whether it has any give.
- 17 But it's -- it's -- there's jurisdiction to
- 18 decide that question. I think you agree that there is
- 19 jurisdiction in the Fifth Circuit to decide whether or
- 20 not this 90-day limit can be equitably tolled.
- 21 MR. PETERSON: Your Honor, yes, Justice
- 22 Ginsburg, we do agree the Fifth Circuit can decide
- 23 that -- has decided it, and as a result of deciding
- 24 that, did properly reach the judgement it reached in
- 25 this case.

- 1 JUSTICE KAGAN: But you see there's a little
- 2 bit of a problem with the way the Fifth Circuit is going
- 3 about this thing, because what the Fifth Circuit has
- 4 done is to say that equitable tolling is unavailable and
- 5 the only time it ever uttered those words is in an
- 6 unpublished opinion. And in all the published opinions
- 7 it's just said, you know, we're construing this as
- 8 something else and we have no jurisdiction over that.
- 9 And what that effectively has done is to insulate from
- 10 our review the determination that the Fifth Circuit has
- 11 made, if the Fifth Circuit has made it, that equitable
- 12 tolling is unavailable.
- MR. PETERSON: Justice Scalia, when
- 14 Ramos-Bonilla adopted the --
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: He's definitely Justice
- 16 Scalia.
- 17 (Laughter.)
- 18 MR. PETERSON: I'm very sorry --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: And we're not often
- 20 confused.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE SCALIA: It's a good question,
- 23 though.
- 24 (Laughter.)
- MR. PETERSON: Thank you. When the Fifth

- 1 Circuit in Ramos-Bonilla adopted the second half of --
- 2 adopted construal rule from Lin v. Mukasey, we think the
- 3 Fifth Circuit necessarily adopted the premise for that
- 4 construal rule as well.
- 5 So when the Fifth Circuit quotes Lin v.
- 6 Mukasey for the proposition that an argument seeking
- 7 equitable tolling is in essence an argument that the BIA
- 8 should have exercised its discretion to reopen sua
- 9 sponte, we think that Ramos-Bonilla necessarily adopted
- 10 Lin's premise of that, that equitable tolling is not a
- 11 basis for filing an untimely or numerically barred
- 12 motion.
- 13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Wouldn't the --
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: But the problem that I
- 15 actually have, I guess, at your reaction, is if we don't
- 16 follow what I think is the fairly simple thing of the
- 17 question presented, you announce two things that I think
- 18 there's a huge argument about.
- 19 One is whether there is court review of the
- 20 sua sponte thing because, as you probably know, there
- 21 has been a long argument for 40 years about the meaning
- 22 of that first part of the APA in Davis; or somebody
- 23 says, well, when they say there's no court review when
- you commit a matter of discretion to the agency by law,
- 25 of course there isn't. They're acting lawfully. But

- 1 you can still get review of whether they acted as an
- 2 abuse of that discretion. Of course. And I think you
- 3 can.
- 4 But I understand there are different points
- 5 on that. Do we really want to open up that big
- 6 question?
- 7 And as far as the other question you want us
- 8 to open up about whether this is statutorily
- 9 forbidden -- you say whether -- whether equitable
- 10 tolling is forbidden here, again there are two views.
- 11 Lots of the circuits think, no, it isn't, and moreover
- 12 the SG thinks that, moreover they're having a rulemaking
- on that in a year or so that could encompass that, but
- 14 it's secret. But nonetheless -- nonetheless it might.
- And -- and so we're getting into what's
- 16 actually I think a tough question. And maybe it's
- 17 cowardly. But I'm thinking why go into those two tough
- 18 questions, when in fact we asked for the answer to a
- 19 simple question. There are -- you have written a very
- 20 good brief and I understand what you're doing and -- but
- 21 I still am sort of stuck on this, which I'll put to you.
- 22 MR. PETERSON: Well, thank you, Justice
- 23 Breyer. I know it's the end of the term and I'm asking
- 24 you to complicate the case --
- 25 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

- 1 MR. PETERSON: But let me point out though
- 2 that the Solicitor General might agree that equitable
- 3 tolling is available, but agrees with us that every
- 4 court of appeals other than the Fifth Circuit to have
- 5 addressed the availability of equitable tolling has
- 6 gotten its analysis wrong. The Solicitor General agrees
- 7 with us that the presumption of equitable tolling is
- 8 inapplicable to these sorts of statutes.
- 9 Every court of appeals to have reached this,
- 10 as Petitioner does, reaches the result that equitable
- 11 tolling is available through the presumption of
- 12 equitable tolling. And now the Solicitor General
- 13 suggests that the administrative rulemaking might
- 14 provide a solution to this. Well, in at least two
- 15 circuits, and likely more, that's been foreclosed. If
- 16 you look at the Second Circuit's decision in Iavorski,
- 17 the Ninth Circuit's decision in Soca-Gonzalez, both of
- 18 them note that Board of Immigrations Appeals' position
- 19 is that equitable tolling is unavailable. Both of them
- 20 conclude that the statute unambiguously requires
- 21 equitable tolling and reject deference to the agency.
- 22 So to the extent that you have
- 23 administrative rulemaking here, as best I can
- 24 understand, the Fifth Circuit is the only circuit that
- 25 would actually be able to even potentially give effect

- 1 to it. And --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. I'm totally
- 3 confused. I -- I think what the agency is saying, at
- 4 least in this situation, is there is no explicit command
- 5 in the statute about equitable tolling. There is a time
- 6 limit in the statute. But can it be tolled or not?
- 7 There's no explicit command in the statute it can't.
- 8 And so as a matter of procedure, which
- 9 generally we give a huge amount of deference to the
- 10 agency, it has, albeit in unpublished opinions, followed
- 11 a practice of considering it in motions to reopen. And
- 12 from that practice, they're telling us, there is,
- 13 because the agency has determined that, with respect to
- 14 IAC claims, that they will do it.
- I don't actually see that much problem with
- 16 the problem, but I do agree with Justice Breyer that we
- don't need to get to that question here, because we
- 18 really don't know whether that's the view of the Fifth
- 19 Circuit or not. And if they find it or if they say it
- 20 doesn't exist, I want to consider their reasons. That's
- 21 what we usually do.
- But they haven't really given us reasons,
- 23 other than to say the statute requires it, but I don't
- 24 see why.
- 25 MR. PETERSON: Justice Sotomayor, with

- 1 respect to the Fifth Circuit, I believe, I would hope,
- 2 that we've supplied the reasonings -- reasoning for why
- 3 the Fifth Circuit's decision on equitable tolling is
- 4 correct.
- 5 With respect to the agency determinations,
- 6 the Board of Immigration Appeals, with rare
- 7 exceptions -- and there's no suggestion that this case
- 8 is one -- will follow the authority of the circuit in
- 9 which it sits. So you can certainly find numerous
- 10 unpublished Board of Immigration Appeals decisions
- 11 applying equitable tolling to the statutory deadline,
- 12 but they do so primarily because they are following the
- 13 circuit authority.
- Now, the government agrees with us that the
- 15 Board of Immigration Appeals has not independently
- 16 interpreted the statute in a way that would receive
- 17 Chevron deference to require equitable tolling. So
- 18 right now, I don't believe the board has taken an
- 19 official position, except for in the government's brief,
- 20 that equitable tolling of the statutory deadline is
- 21 available.
- 22 JUSTICE GINSBURG: They are saying --
- 23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's -- that's --
- 24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- if the Fifth Circuit
- 25 was right in saying we -- we -- so -- so we're going to

- 1 give the Petitioner another chance, we'll consider it
- 2 under sua sponte. But the board said twice that its
- 3 power to reopen on its own motion is not meant as a cure
- 4 for filing defects or otherwise circumvent the
- 5 regulation.
- 6 So I think what they're saying is that if
- 7 there's a -- if there's a flaw, if the 90 days -- if the
- 8 90 days is -- can't be stretched, then we shouldn't
- 9 reach that same conclusion by saying, oh, but we can do
- 10 this sua sponte.
- 11 They -- they seem to be saying their
- 12 exercise of the sua sponte authority is controlled by,
- do we have a rule that says 90 days and no more? If we
- 14 do have such a rule, we shouldn't be exercising our
- 15 authority sua sponte to get around that. And that's --
- 16 that's in the Petitioner Appendix at both 5 and 9, when
- 17 they say we shouldn't use our power to reopen on our own
- 18 motion that way, to get around what is the rule.
- 19 MR. PETERSON: Yes, Justice Ginsburg. We do
- 20 think the Board of Immigration Appeals certainly uses
- 21 its sua sponte authority to reopen sparingly and
- 22 respectfully of the statutory deadlines. As we see
- 23 here, the problem is giving effect to a deadline that
- 24 Congress set. Congress certainly meant something when
- 25 it required these motions to reopen to be filed within

- 1 90 days.
- 2 And that means that the board's decision
- 3 whether to reopen sua sponte, in order to exist
- 4 alongside and not simply swallow that statutory
- 5 deadline, needs to be in some way different in kind.
- 6 And we think the way that it's different is that when
- 7 the board is reopening sua sponte, when it's considering
- 8 reopening on its own motion, that's a decision that is
- 9 wholly in the board's discretion, and that is
- 10 unreviewable in the courts under Heckler v. Chaney.
- 11 And so when an alien properly invokes the
- 12 statutory authority for reopening, the ability to reopen
- 13 within the 90 days that we all agree under Kucana is
- 14 reviewable, it's, of course, reviewable. When the alien
- 15 misses that statutory window, when he asks the board to
- 16 reopen after the 90-day period is done, the board's
- 17 decision whether or not to grant or to reopen is wholly
- 18 in the board's discretion.
- 19 So when an alien asks the board to reopen --
- 20 and I think this case is the best example. When you
- 21 look at the request for reopening, you don't see, please
- 22 reopen using your statutory authority. You don't see,
- 23 please reopen using your sua sponte authority to reopen.
- 24 You simply see, Board of Immigration Appeals, please
- 25 reopen my case.

- 1 The way you determine what the true nature
- 2 of the board's authority is for the decision that it's
- 3 denying is whether that motion was filed within the
- 4 statutory time limit or without.
- 5 So if the court of appeals looks at it and
- 6 determines the alien asked for reopening after the end
- of the statutory deadline, the answer there is that the
- 8 board's decision, its order that says, we deny
- 9 reopening, is wholly within the discretion of the board
- 10 and is unreviewable under Heckler v. Chaney.
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: So -- so you -- you say the
- 12 Fifth Circuit did not implicitly hold that there was no
- 13 review of -- of the statutory deadline period --
- 14 MR. PETERSON: As we understand --
- 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- because you think the
- 16 Fifth Circuit read the -- the board's decision, since it
- 17 came after the 90 days, to be a sua sponte decision and,
- 18 hence, nonreviewable.
- 19 But that's not consistent with their earlier
- 20 decisions, which said, we're going to interpret it this
- 21 way because we have no jurisdiction to do it if you
- 22 interpret it the other way.
- 23 I mean, they didn't say that, if it's after
- 24 the 90 days, the -- the board should consider it to be
- 25 an appeal to its sua sponte authority. They said, since

- 1 we believe that -- that there is -- that there is no
- 2 extension of the 90-day period under the statute, in
- 3 order to help the Petitioner, we're going to interpret
- 4 it as a request for review of the sua sponte authority.
- 5 Isn't that -- isn't that what they said.
- 6 MR. PETERSON: Yes, Your Honor, but we see
- 7 the two as essentially indistinguishable. Because the
- 8 Petitioner's request came after the expiration of the
- 9 90-day period, it could have been granted only through
- 10 the board's exercise of its sua sponte authority. And a
- 11 decision whether to grant or deny the board's exercise
- of its sua sponte, in our view, is unreviewable.
- 13 Let me point out one possible concern in
- 14 writing an opinion here. And that's the habeas context.
- 15 As the Court's aware, prisoners can be quite creative in
- 16 attempting to circumvent the bar on second or successive
- 17 petitions under 2254 and 2255 and will frequently file
- 18 motions captioned under 2241 or possibly obscure common
- 19 law writs, seeking relief that's properly available
- 20 under 2254 or 2255.
- In those circumstances, the district courts
- 22 will properly look at the merits of petitioner's
- 23 request, determine that it is a request that could truly
- 24 be granted only under 2254, 2255, and whatever the
- 25 caption the prisoner has placed on it will enforce

- 1 AEDPA's jurisdictional bar.
- 2 And finally, with respect to merits of
- 3 equitable tolling, we would simply note that, in our
- 4 view, Justice Ginsburg, I believe the Fifth Circuit has
- 5 already determined that Petitioner's motion to reopen
- 6 was untimely. And in the event that the Court remands
- 7 to the Fifth Circuit without addressing anything other
- 8 than the jurisdictional question, the inevitable result
- 9 in the Fifth Circuit would simply be to deny on the
- 10 merits, which is a result that would not lead to any
- 11 greater benefit for Petitioner.
- 12 If there are no further questions.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- Mr. Fleming, you have four minutes
- 15 remaining.
- 16 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF MARK C. FLEMING
- 17 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 18 MR. FLEMING: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- 19 I -- I would simply clarify the -- the issue
- 20 raised, I think, first by Justice Kagan, but then by
- 21 others, as to whether there was any confusion in either
- 22 the board or the Fifth Circuit as to what relief my
- 23 client was seeking.
- In the board decision, on page 7 of the
- 25 Petition Appendix, the board makes clear that it

- 1 understands that Mr. Mata was seeking tolling. It says,
- 2 in bringing this untimely motion to reopen, the
- 3 Respondent claims ineffective assistance of counsel, and
- 4 then a description of matter of Lozada. And then the
- 5 board says, and the time for filing a motion to reopen
- 6 may be tolled. In cases of ineffective --
- 7 ineffectiveness of counsel, the alien must show that he
- 8 was prejudiced by counsel's performance. And then the
- 9 analysis of this particular case continues.
- 10 And in the Fifth Circuit, the panel opinion
- 11 says, when it is summarizing the decision or the
- 12 proceedings below -- and this is on page 2 of the
- 13 Petition Appendix -- Mata subsequently filed an untimely
- 14 motion to reopen his removal proceedings based on a
- 15 claim of ineffective assistance of counsel and asking
- 16 the BIA to equitably toll the applicable finding --
- 17 filing period, or exercise its authority to reopen his
- 18 proceedings sua sponte.
- 19 The Fifth Circuit knew exactly what was
- 20 going on. There was a request for statutory tolling or
- 21 sua sponte reopening.
- 22 So I don't mean to be ungenerous to the
- 23 circuit at all. I think they got this exactly right.
- 24 They understood the nature of the relief requested.
- 25 Where they went wrong is they believed they lacked

- 1 jurisdiction over the first request, and that everything
- 2 had to fall into the second request, where they believe
- 3 they also lacked jurisdiction. And so they dismissed
- 4 the entire petition. That error --
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Do you --
- 6 MR. FLEMING: -- is the one that should
- 7 be --
- 8 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- do you disagree with
- 9 Mr. Peterson that if we were simply to say, Fifth
- 10 Circuit, you have jurisdiction to decide this issue of
- 11 equitable tolling, that then the -- from what they've
- done so far, the likelihood is they'll say, fine, we
- 13 have jurisdiction, there is no equitable tolling?
- 14 MR. FLEMING: I do disagree because I don't
- 15 think that's a foregone conclusion. I think there is
- 16 every likelihood that the Fifth Circuit, once freed from
- 17 its erroneous view that it is bound by panel precedent
- 18 or by some other principle to not exercise appellate
- 19 jurisdiction, will then look at the reasoning that other
- 20 courts of appeals, every other court of appeals to have
- 21 addressed this, have applied, and conclude that there
- 22 is, in fact, equitable tolling.
- 23 Will they review Mr. Mata's appeal on the
- 24 merits and necessarily rule in his favor? I think they
- 25 should and those are the arguments we will press on the

- 1 merits.
- 2 But I don't think that it's our burden to
- 3 show ultimate victory on every issue in order to show
- 4 that the Fifth Circuit misconstrued its jurisdiction.
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What -- what of the
- 6 argument that -- that the presumption of equitable
- 7 tolling applies to statutes of limitations, but not for
- 8 procedural time limits like this?
- 9 MR. FLEMING: Our -- our position, Justice
- 10 Ginsburg, as laid out in our reply brief, is that this
- 11 is a statute of limitations. It serves the policies
- 12 that this Court recognized in Young that are advanced by
- 13 a statute of limitations, namely, the advancing of
- 14 repose. It will ensure in most cases that after 90
- 15 days, the BIA's order of removal will be final, and it
- 16 does also encourage the bringing of timely -- a prompt
- 17 motion to reopen claims, so that they are not lagging on
- 18 for a long time. And that was Congress's intent.
- 19 None of that is inconsistent with tolling.
- 20 This Court has said repeatedly in cases like Bowen and
- 21 Holland that when you have a situation like extreme
- 22 misconduct by counsel, where there is a -- an
- 23 extraordinary hurdle that diligence will not get you
- over, it is consistent with the principle of -- of
- 25 statute of limitations to allow tolling to proceed. And

1	we submit that this is not a situation where the
2	presumption is actually rebutted or does not apply.
3	I'd say a word about the agency context
4	because it is something that has been brought up on both
5	sides I apologize. I will not say that.
6	We would respectfully submit that the
7	judgment should be reversed and the case remanded.
8	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.
9	Mr. Peterson, this Court appointed you to brief and
10	argue this case as an amicus curiae in support of the
11	judgment below. You have ably discharged that
12	responsibility, for which we are grateful.
13	The case is submitted.
14	(Whereupon, at 12:12 p.m., the case in the
15	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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